TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line: each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec.5th, 1863

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office on Allegheny street, first door west of the Court House.

THOMAS McCAMANT, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office in McFarland's building, on Allegheny street, in the room recently occupied by J. H. Keatley, Esq., Jan. 13, 1866.

JOHN A. BLODGET,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
jan17

DR. J. A. ROHRER, Dentist.
SUCCESSOR TO DR. S. KIMMELL.
Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Office on Allegheny street, nearly opposite the Logan Hotel, Hollidaysburg, is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental Profession. feb 3 '65, 1y.

JOHN H. KEATLY:
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Office in the room occupied by him previous to his entry into the service.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS,
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.
Will transact all legitimate Banking, buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Silver. Interest paid on time deposits. Dec, 9, 65.

WLEE WOODKOK, Attorney at Law, and claim agent, Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.
Office on Annie Street, two doors below Post Office.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon Counties. All Claims, &, entrused to his care will recieve prompt attention Jan 13, 1866

H. SNYDER, Attorney at Law, and licensed claim agent.
☞ All Soldier's Claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Widows' and Invalid Pensions, attended to with great care and promptness. Office next door to the "American House," on Allegheny St., Hollidaysburg, Pa. Jan 13, 1865

MEDICAL CARD,
DR. G. W. STROHECKER.
Has located in Newry, Blair county, and respectfully offers his Professional Services, to the Citizens of this place and vicinity. He may be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at Mr. Frank McCoy's. Dec. 23, 1865.

J. F. FREUAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent
BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

REMOVAL
GEORGE W. SMITH, M. D
Now occupies the Post Office building as his residence and office, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged. Thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, he still hopes to merit public and private confidence by strict attention to all his professional duties.
April 23, '64—tf.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO, (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

NEW FIRM.
COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.
THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of
Mining and Shipping Coal,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISING,
and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.
JAS. M. COOPER,
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

WALL PAPER
OF THE
Very Latest Styles.
JUST RECEIVED AT
CHAMBERLIN'S
Price from TEN CENTS per bolt upward.

The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XX. Independent in all Things--Neutral in Nothing. No. 15.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
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☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.
☞ Advertisements not marked with number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.
BROTHERLINE & LONGWELL, Editors.

LETTERS
OF THE
Hon. Henry C. Carey,
TO HON. HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LETTER SECOND.

DEAR SIR:—

Had it been possible on the 4th of March, 1861, to take a bird's eye view of the whole Union, there would have been seen:

Millions of men and women wholly or partially unemployed, because of inability to find persons able and willing to pay for service;

Hundreds of thousands of workmen, farmers and shopkeepers holding articles of various kinds, for which no purchasers could be found:

Tens of thousands of country traders poring over their books seeking, but vainly seeking, to discover in what direction they might look for obtaining the means with which to discharge their city debts;

Thousands of city traders endeavoring to discover how they might obtain the means with which to pay their notes;

Thousands of mills, factories, furnaces and workshops, large and small, standing idle while surrounded by persons who desired to be employed; and

Tens of thousands of bank, railroad and factory proprietors despairing of obtaining dividends by means of which they might be enabled to go to market.

High above all these, a National Treasury wholly empty, and to all appearance little likely ever again to be replenished.

Why was all this? The laborer needing food and the farmer clothing, why did they not exchange? Because of the absence of power on the part of the former to give the latter anything with which he could purchase either hats or coats.

The village shopkeeper desired to pay his city debts. Why did he not? Because the neighboring mill was standing idle, while men and women, indebted to him, were wholly unemployed.

The city trader could not meet his notes, because his village correspondents could not comply with their engagements. The doctor could not collect his bills. The landlord could not collect his rents; and all, therefore, from laborer to landlord, were compelled to refrain from the purchase of those commodities to whose consumption the National Treasury had been used to look for the supplies upon which it thus far had depended.

With all, the difficulty resulted from the great fact already indicated in regard to the laborer. If *he* could have found any one willing to give him something that the farmer would accept from him in exchange for food—that the farmer could then pass to his neighbor shopkeeper in exchange for cloth—that that neighbor could then pass to the city trader in satisfaction of his debt—and that this latter could then pass to the bank, to his counsel, his physician or his landlord,—the *societary circulation* would at once have been re-established and the public health restored.

That one thing, however, was scarcely anywhere to be found. Its generic name was *money*, but the various species were known as gold, silver, copper and circulating notes. Some few persons possessed them in larger or smaller quantities; but, the total amount being very small when compared with that which was required, their owners would not part with the use of them except on terms so onerous as to be ruinous to the borrowers. As a consequence of this, the city trader paid ten, twelve and fifteen per cent. per annum for the use of what he needed, charging twice that to the village shopkeeper in the prices of his goods. The latter, of course, found it necessary to do the same by his neighbors, charging nearly cent. per cent.; and thus was the whole burthen resulting from deficiency in the supply of a medium of exchange thrown upon the class which least could bear it, the working people of the country—farmers, mechanics and laborers. As a consequence of this, they shrunk in their proportions as the circulation became more and more impeded, while with those who held in their hands the regulation of the money supply the effect exhibited itself in the erection of those great palaces which now stand almost side by side with tenement houses, whose occupants, men, women and children, count by hundreds. The rich thus grew richer as the poor became poorer.

Why was all this? Why did they not use the gold of which California had already sent us so many hundreds of millions? Because we had most carefully followed in the train of British free trade teachers, who had assured our people that the safe, true and certain road towards wealth and power was to be found in the direction of sending wheat, flour, corn, pork and wool to England in their rudest form, and then buying them back again, at quadruple prices, paying the difference in the products of Californian mines? Because we had in this manner for a long period of years, been selling whole skins for sixpence, and buying back tails for a shilling! Because we had thus compelled our people to remain idle while consuming food and clothing, the gold meanwhile being sent to purchase foreign food and clothing for the workmen of London and Paris, Lyons, Manchester and Birmingham!

Why, however, when circulating notes could so easily be made, did not the banks supply them, when all around would so gladly have allowed interest for their use? Because those notes were redeemable in a commodity of which, although California gave us much, we could not retain even the slightest portion, the quantity required abroad for payment of heavy interest, and for the purchase of foreign food in the forms of cloth and iron, having now become fully equal to the annual supply, and being at times even in excess of it.* That demand, too, was liable at any moment to be increased by the sale in our markets of certificates of debt then held abroad to the extent of hundreds of millions, the proceeds being claimed in gold, and thus causing ruin to the banks. To be out of debt is to be out of danger, but to be in debt abroad to the extent of hundreds of millions is to be always in danger of both public and private bankruptcy. *The control of our whole domestic commerce was therefore entirely in the hands of foreigners, who were from hour to hour becoming richer by means of compelling us to remain so dependent upon them that they could always fix the prices at which they would buy the skins, and those at which they would be willing to sell the tails.* As a necessary consequence of this, the nation was not only paralyzed, but in danger of almost immediate death.

Such having been the state of things on the day to which I have referred, let us now look at the remedy then required. Let us, for a moment, suppose the existence of an individual with wealth so great that all who knew him might have entire confidence in the performance of what he promised. Let us then suppose that he should have said to the laborers of the country, "Go into the mills, and I will see that your wages are paid;" to the millers, "Employ these people, and I will see that your cloth is sold;" to the farmers, "Give your food to the laborer and your wool to the millers, and I will see that your bills are at once discharged;" to the shopkeepers, "Deliver your coffee and sugar to the farmer, and I will see that payment shall forthwith be made;" to the city traders, "Fill the orders of the village shopkeeper and send your bill to me for payment;" to the landlords, "Lease your houses and look to me for the rents; to all, "I have opened a *clearing house* for the whole country, and have done so with a view to enable every man to find on the instant a cash demand for his labor and its products, and my whole fortune has been pledged for the performance of my engagements;" and then let us examine into the effects. At once the societary circulation would have been restored. Labor would have come into demand, thus doubling at once the productive power of the country. Food would have been demanded, and the farmer would have been enabled to improve his machinery of cultivation. Cloth would have been sold, and the spinner would have added to the number of his spindles. Coal and iron would have found increased demand, and mines and furnaces would have grown in number and in size. Houses becoming more productive, new ones would have been built. The *paralysis* would have passed away, life, activity and energy having taken its place; and all these wonderful effects having resulted from the simple pledge of the one sufficient man, that he would see the contract carried out. He had pledged his credit, and nothing more.

What is here supposed is almost precisely what then was done by the National Treasury, the only difference having been, that while in the one case the farmers and laborers had been required to report themselves to the single individual or his agents, the Government has since, by the actual purchase of labor and its products, and the grant of its pledges in a variety of shapes and forms, enabled each and every man in the country to arrange his business in the manner that to himself has seemed most advantageous. To the laborer it has said, "We need your services, and in return will give you that which will enable your family to purchase food and clothing." To the farmer, "We need food, and will give you that by means of which you can pay the shopkeeper." To the manufacturer, "We need cloth, and will give you that which will enable you to settle with the workman and the farmer." To the naval constructor, "We need your ships, and will give you that which will enable you to purchase timber, iron, and engines." In this manner it is that domestic commerce has been stimulated into life, the result exhibiting itself in the facts, that while we have in the last five years increased to an extent never before known in the number of our houses and our mills, our mines, and furnaces, our supplies of food, cloth, and iron; and while we have deversified our industry to an extent that is absolutely marvellous; we have been enabled to lend, or pay, to the Government thousands of millions of dollars, where before, under the system which made us wholly dependent on the mercy of the wealthy capitalists of England, we found it difficult to furnish even tens of millions. The whole history of the world has presented no case of a financial success so perfect.

In the physical body health is always the accompaniment of rapid circulation, disease that of a languid one. Now, for the first time since the settlement of these colonies, have we had experience of the first. Every man who desired to work found a purchaser for his labor. Every man who had labor's products to sell, found a ready market. Every man who had a house to rent, found a tenant. And why? Because the Goverment had done for the whole nation what dompanies do for localities when they give them railroads in place of wagon roads. It had so facilitated exchange between consumers and producers, that both parties had been enabled to pay on the instant for all they had had need to purchase.

Important, however, as is all this, it is but a part of the great work that had been accomplished. With every stage of progress there had been a diminution in the general rate of interest, with constant tendency towards equality in the rate paid by the farmers of the East and of the West, by the owner of the little workshop and by him who owns the gigantic mill.—For the first time in our history the real workingmen—laborer, mechanic, and the little village shopkeeper—had been enabled to command the use of the machinery of circulation at a moderate rate of interest. For the first time had nearly all been enabled to make their purchases cash in hand, and to select from all the dealers those who would supply them cheapest. For the first time had this class known anything approaching to real independence and therefore has it been that, notwithstanding the demands of the war, the power of accumulation has been so great. The gain to the community from the economy of labor and labor's products has counted by thousands of millions of dollars, and it has been because of that gain that we have been enabled to furnish to the Government an amount of contributions so far exceeding anything of the kind that the world before had known.

The power of accumulation exists in the ratio of the rapidity of circulation and it does so because the greater that rapidity the more complete is the economy of human force, the greater the production, and the more complete the economy of interest. That that power may grow a full supply of the medium of circulation is as much required as is a proper supply of railroad cars and engines. Without these latter there would be few exchanges between the East and the West, the North and the South; and without the former it is wholly impossible that there should be that rapidity in the exchange of human service to which alone must we look if we would have increase of production and of societary force.

The view above presented of our power of accumulation throughout the period of Mr Lincoln's administration differs slightly from that which commonly is entertained; and yet, my dear sir, when you shall have reflected upon the facts which I shall now present, you will, as I feel assured, agree with me in the belif that it has not been overrated. It is probably true, as is so frequently asserted, that less than the average number of city houses has been built, but the growth of towns and villages has been great beyond all former precedent. Look to the coal and iron regions—to the oil region of the Ohio and its tributaries—and to the wonderful mineral one beyond the Mississippi, and you will find that there have been there created homes for millions of men, their wives and children. Little cotton machinery, it is true, has recently been built, but we have more than doubled our power to produce both wool and woollen cloth.—Rolling mills now exist, capable of furnishing annually 750,000 tons of bars, while the power by means of which those bars may be converted into ships, engines and other machinery of transportation and production has more than doubled, and, probably, even trebled. Factories have been created, capable of supplying almost the world's demand for various instruments of production or defence: sewing machines on the one hand, pistols, rifles and Parrott guns on the other. The quartz mills have been created to which we are now, as we are assured, to look for an immediate production of the precious metals to the annual extent of $200,000,000. For every engine five years since, there are now, as I think, more than three at work. Throughout the vast fields of the West machines are everywhere doing the work that five years since was done by human hands. Fewer miles of railroad may have been constructed, but the rolling stock of all has been so much increased that the power of transportation throughout the loyal States has more than doubled. St. Louis presents to-day, as we are told, an amount of steam tonnage two-fifths greater than there existed before the war; and yet, so great has been the quantity of produce seeking to go to market, that the Pennsylvania Central at Pittsburg, has recently been blocked by 2,500 loaded cars, for the movement of which no power could be furnished. Look, then, in what direction we may, whether to the greater or smaller machinery of production, we witness an increase of quantity so great as fully to warrant us in the belief that, leaving wholly out of view the sums invested in loans to cities, counties States, and to the General Government, at no period has the power of accumulation been much more than half as great as it has been shown to be in the years of the great war that has now so happily terminated.

For all these successful results, we stand indebted to the combined action of two great measures of the Administration: *first*, the adoption of a National Free Trade System, by aid of which producers and consumers were to be brought to act together; and *second*, the adoption of a national system of circulation, based entirely on the credit of the Government with the people, and not liable to interference from abroad. Both were needed, and neither one could, without the other, have been productive of the great results that have been achieved. To the latter of them, however, you object, on the ground that it has caused an unnatural and injurious rise of prices; that it has lessened the disposition to exertion; and that it tends now to cause great diminution in the productive industry of the community. To all this, I answer that, when carefully examined, the facts do not seem to me to sustain these objections, and that such is certainly the case, I propose in my next to show, meantime remaining, with great respect,

Yours very truly,
HENRY C. CAREY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1866.

*From November 1849, to December, 1864, the gold shipped from California amounted to $694,908,923; excess exports of the precious metals in the same period, $587,746,078; balance, $07,162,845. Allowing now but $7,000,000 for the annual consumption in the arts, the whole balance would have thus been disposed of.

J. C. VANDYKE, of Philadelphia, who was Franklin Pierce's District Attorney in that city, sent back his gas bill on the 6th inst., with an endorsement stating that the tax of 30 cents on each thousand feet of gas was "*an Abolition imposition upon white labor, levied by a Congress of traitors upon the labor of white men, to support a corrupt negro war against the sovereign rights of States and of the people thereof!*" The gas company refused to receive the bill with this endorsement, whereupon Vandyke sent a separate note, enclosing the money, "shinplaster currency of the same Congress of traitors." Vandyke, with Wm. B. Reed, who toasted Jeff. Davis on the 22d of February, is giving a hearty support to Clymer and the Democratic platform.

THE San Antonia (Texas) *Herald* is charmed with the serene peace that prevails in that city: "With the exception of fifteen or twenty fights and the exchange of a few friendly shots without any unfortunate results, nothing has happened of moment for two days."

DISHEARTENED.—The Democrats of Rhode Island having heard of the Republican victory in New Hampshire, have adjourned their Convention without making any nominations.

RELIGIOUS READING.

ONLY THE BLOOD OF CHRIST.

BY REV. J. E. RANKIN.

Only the blood of Christ,
Only his blood,
Hath ever yet sufficed
To do me good;
All my works are vain
To take away one stain,
Or bring my soul again
Back to her God!

But when my Jesus dies
Upon the tree,
A holy sacrifice
Offered for me:
When his rich blood is shed,
When bows his thorn-crowned head,
Then to my sins made dead,
Escape I see.

My elder Brother's blood,
Up from the ground,
Crieth for peace with God,
Ransom is found.
Hence, priestly rites are o'er;
Hence, altars smoke no more,
Nor streams from victims pour,
Nor gifts abound.

This blood of Christ alone,
That freely flowed,
Doth for my sins atone,
And bear the load.
If justice urge her claim,
His the responsive name,
He took my sin and shame,
The debt I owed.

When comes the avenging God
And heaven shall flee,
This Jesus' precious blood
Sprinkled on me;
Shall fill my soul with light,
Shall make my raiment white,
And would the angel smite,
Passover be.

Only thy blood, my King.
Only thy blood,
Will I through ages sing,
Beyond death's flood;
When anthems of the skies,
Like sea on sea shall rise,
I'll sing thy sacrifice,
Only thy blood!

—*Boston Recorder.*

ONE SOUL A YEAR!

How would that sound to Paul, who said, "Thanks be unto God, which *always* causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savor of his knowledge by us in every place."

God has chosen the "foolishness of preaching" as a powerful agency in saving the world. How shall it be made most available? The preacher must carry the heart and conscience of his hearers by storm. They must see that he preaches as in the Judge's presence, under a deep penetrating sense of the worth of souls, the greatness of his mission, and the solemnities of eternity. What inspiration they must give him! These souls before me are sinners, lost sinners, but redeemed by the blood of Jesus; this may be their last sermon; how soon they will be in heaven or hell forever! Can I be dull or prosy? I must snatch these souls out of the fire; I must win them now; now is the day of salvation—now or never!—*Northern Independent.*

THE BEST PERSUASIVE.—If you would convince a man that he does wrong, do right. But do not care to convince him. Men will believe what they see. Let them see. Pursue, keep up with, circle round and round your life, as a dog does his master's chaise. Do what you love. Know your own bone; gnaw at it, bury it; unearth it, and gnaw it still. Do not be too moral. You may cheat yourself out of much life so. Aim above morality. Be not simply good; be good for something. All fables, indeed, have their moral; but the innocent enjoy the story. Let nothing come between you and the light. Respect men as brothers only. When you travel to the Celestial City, carry no letter.

LUCK AND LABOR.—Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up.—Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whines. Labor whistles. Luck relies on chance. Labor on character. Luck slips downward to indigence. Labor strides upward and to independence.

ICEBERGS.—Dr. Hays, in a lecture on Icebergs, delivered in New York, said that the largest he saw in his expedition of 1860, was three-fourths of a mile long, 315 feet high, with contents estimated at 27,000,000,000 cubic feet, and a weight of 2,000,000 tons.

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

GOLD has come in New York to 28 cents on the dollar.

THE politics of Massachusetts are somewhat divided. Governor ANDREW is reported to lead those who have resisted the idea of pitching into the President, after the fashion of Mr. SUMNER, who leads the opposing section. The Legislature has just adopted a set of resolutions endorsing Congress in general and Mr. SUMNER in particular. Nevertheless the majority of the Republicans appear to be willing to hold as many offices as Mr. JOHNSON has at his disposal, and Mr. JOHNSON appears to make no distinction in filling the offices. So far, we believe, no Democratic admirer has had a sight.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH has written a letter to the several leading Republican Congressmen, in which he says he feels much anxiety about the political situation, and very much desires that something shall be done to restore harmony between the Government and the people of the Southern States. He thinks that one step in this direction would result from a full and free conference between leading Northern men and leading Southern men now in the city. He suggests that the persons to whom this note is addressed invite a call from Governor Parsons among others.

SOMEBODY HURT!

During the recent pow-wow of the members of the Vallandigham-Clymer combination troupe in Harrisburg, some disciple of Bombastes Furioso, who wanted to out-eat all other dirt-eaters, presented a resolution, couched in the most bombastic and grandiloquent language, tendering to President Johnson their hearty support—and this, too, in the same building where Andrew Johnson, a Union exile from his home, had been refused a place to speak for his country and in addition most shamefully and cruelly maligned by the men of the same party who now tendered him the "hearty support of the *GREAT* (God save the mark) Democratic party of Pennsylvania." The resolution was seized eagerly, as drowning men catch at straws, and passed. With brazen effrontery, a committee was appointed to wait upon the man they had slandered, and present to him the resolutions of the Convention. The committee waited upon the President, but never published a report of that interview. The following extract from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the result of this interview, which shows pretty conclusively that some body must have left Washington with a flea in his ear:

"A few days since the committee visited Washington to discharge its delegated duty, and after hovering about the doors of the White House for a considerable time, were admitted to an audience with the President. The spokesman of the committee was not slow in announcing his business. The resolutions of the copperheads of Pennsylvania, the men who sought to drive Andrew Johnson from the capital thereof, were presented with a bombastic harangue declaratory of the joy "with which the Democracy of the Keystone State hailed Andrew Johnson's accession to the Presidency," and of the firm determination of the same men to sustain him in power. The President, after cooly regarding his auditors for a few minutes responded disparagingly. He remarked that there was surely some mistake in the professions of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and that in the present attitude of that party, there was no hold on which his administration could rest with security. *You have nominated a man who refused me a hearing in defence of the country!* (were either the words, or the meaning of the President's language.) GO HOME AND WITHDRAW YOUR CANDIDATE.

Truly, the Democratic party and its leaders, in those few words of the President, reaped a fitting reward for the calumny with which they assailed the President when in the height of their arrogance and self-conceit.—"Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard."

IT is singular what an influence a single vacant office will exert on men's understanding and actions. Recently there was held in Chicago, an immense meeting to denounce the President. There appeared to be a scramble to make sure of being present, and fierce was the struggle among the leaders to get on the record for denouncing the President in the hardest terms. Soon after the Collector of he port died; of course, the vacancy has to be filled—the scramble commenced. If everybody was to be believed, nobody had attended the meeting; and the labor of hedging became as amusing as it was vigorous. All were supporters of the President, nobody had opposed him. Affidavits were freely made, and in view of what was set forth in them, it became doubtful whether such a meeting had ever been held—at any rate, few, if any, were willing to say they had attended it. The result has been, the meeting was practically expunged, and a radical, backed by JOHN WENTWORTH, has been appointed Collector of Customs.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

[Special for the Whig.]

The Two State Conventions at the State Capital—An Exciting Week—Hiester Clymer and his Record—The Hero Geary—The Soldier again Called On.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1866.

The past week was one of universal excitement at the State Capital. Political affairs exclusively engrossed public attention. The State Convention of the Democracy convened on Monday, the 5th, at three o'clock. Two days before the delegates had generally arrived. Friends of Clymer said they had the strength, and would put him through, while the friends of Cass, Packer and Vaux boldly declared that Clymer's nomination was equivalent to defeat—that the party could not stand on his *record*, which was fresh in the minds of the people. The shrewd and knowing ones of the party advised against it, but Clymer had the pins set, and on the fourth ballot was nominated. Thus the Democracy of the State have placed before the people a man who during the whole war never made one vote in the State Senate, even looking towards sustaining the gallant soldiers and sailors on land and sea, who were perilling their lives that the nation might live. In Connecticut, where the State election comes off in a few weeks, the Democratic leaders, knowing their odious record during the war, and their total abandonment of all the old and popular principles of the once famous Democratic party, cut loose from Seymour and the anti-war men, and chose for a standard bearer one who supported the war and voted with the Union men in Congress. Some of the faithful cited Connecticut, and desired to follow the example of the party there, but they were overruled. They took for their candidate the most bitter and decided opponent of the war for the maintenance of the Government. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that Hiester Clymer's record in the Senate of his own State, during all of the war, (for he was a member of the Senate during all of this time,) will show that he never failed to oppose every act of the revered and lamented Lincoln, and every act of Congress to put down the rebellion, including the effort to raise soldiers by volunteering, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the draft, (made necessary by his acts and those of his confederates,) emancipation, confiscation and taxation. He opposed the bill, in 1861, to arm our own soldiery and protect the State's borders—he voted against any increase of the pay of Pennsylvania volunteers—he voted uniformly against every expression of the Legislature that even by words sustained our gallant boys in blue, fighting in the front, and more than this, when the question was as to extending the privilege of voting to the soldiers in the field, Hiester Clymer voted "*No.*" He voted against allowing the new President, Andrew Johnson, the use of the Senate Chamber to make a speech in, and accompanied his vote by bitter personal abuse of Mr. Johnson, and a still bitterer tirade against his cause. This is our opponent. I will again refer you to his record.

The Union Convention convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, at precisely 12 o'clock. It is invariably agreed that there never were so many people in attendance at a State Convention in Harrisburg. The city was literally crammed. Hotels and private residences were filled. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The friends of the three leading candidates, Geary, Ketchum and Moorhead, zealously battled for their favorites: but all agreed that whoever the nominee was, he must be triumphantly elected. All agreed that the party which stood by the Government in the darkest hours, and did it successfully too, must not be defeated in the day of the country's triumph. Ketchum and Moorhead each had influential and leading men as friends, but it was from the first apparent to a looker-on, that the hero and soldier who had followed the flag through every important battle of the war, the gallant Geary, was bound to win. His comrades in arms, from general to private, were here from almost every county in the State, demanding his nomination. The slightest allusion to him by a delegate in the Convention, during its sessions, was greeted with the wildest demonstrations of applause by the outside crowd. He was nominated on the first ballot, and immediately the nomination was made unanimous. Every delegate from the Juniata valley voted for Geary. There was no trouble on agreeing on a platform, and as little in determining who should stand on it. No county in the State was more patriotic and rapid in answering the calls of the Government for troops than "Little Blair." None had braver boys in the field. Let those who survived and returned to their homes strike one more blow for Geary and the country.

The Conventions being over, the Legislature has again quietly settled down to work, and there is a general desire in both Houses to adjourn by the 29th of this month, if it can be done. The bill relating to the Hollidaysburg Water Works has passed and gone to the Governor. The act which passed both Houses and received the signature of the Governor, relieves real estate from State tax, (except the half mill created as a special matter for the State war loan,) is regarded with great favor all over the State, and it is hoped that our State finances will so continue that it may not be necessary to repeal this bill.

NOW AND THEN.

—A proposition to restore the death penalty has been defeated in the Wisconsin Legislature.

—Numerous journals of the Union party are expressing a preference for General Grant as the Presidential candidate of the party in 1868.

—Late advices from the island of Jamaica represent that a strong feeling in favor of the annexation of that island to the United States is being manifested among the inhabitants.

—Major General Ambrose Burnside was nominated by acclamation on Tuesday last for the office of Governor of Rhode Island, by the Union Convention of that State, in session at Providence.

—The late repulse the President gave the delegation of Pennsylvania Democrats is causing consternation among the "great unwashed." Will the chairman of the delegation publish the proceedings of that interview, or is it "incompatible with the public interests?"

—Col. Frank Jordan, at present State Military Agent at Washington, has been appointed Chairman of the Union State Central Committee. Col. Jordan is well known throughout the State as a gentleman of high ability and untiring energy, and we have not the least doubt will push his allotted work on to a glorious consummation.

—The people of New Orleans have just received a proof of the determination of the President to prevent all unpardoned rebels from holding office. At the late city election, one Monroe, a violent, unmitigated rebel, who was suspended from exercising the office of Mayor at the time of the capture of that city, was again re-elected, but the President instructed Gen. Canby to prevent his installation.

—The stinging criticisms on the conduct of England and France towards the United States during the late war, expressed by Mr. Bancroft in his late oration on the Life and Services of Abraham Lincoln, seems to have went home to the hearts of those treacherous countries. In England all the newspapers fret and fume and squirm at his truthful remarks, while it hurts the Emperor of the French so much that he ordered the seizure of all American papers containing the oration. "When the shoe pinces, the galled jade winces.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

—o—

The Assassination of Secretary Seward.

—o—

LOUISVILLE, March 20.

A man named King, arrested a few days since for theft recently committed in Ohio, and who is in jail awaiting a requisiton from the Governor of Ohio, has confessed to Harris, a recently confined government detective, that he, King, and not Payne was the man who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward in Washington in April last. This confession being repeated to Major Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, temporarily in command of this department, he telegraphed to Washington for parties who were acquainted with the facts of the assassination conspiracy, to come here and investigate the affair. King is identified here as a rebel spy during the rebellion.

Indian Chief Little Bee, died in Washington on Monday last.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* writes as follows: The French Government, it is said, has received dispatches from Washington, which put an end to the Mexican question. The terms appear to be those of our Government, evacuation within a year, and non-intervention during evacuation. The Emperor was heard to say lately that his own people and the American people were against him in the affair, and that the two people did not comprehend it as he comprehended it, but that it would be foolish on his part to push a policy which encountered so much hostility, and that it was his duty under the circumstances to give way.

So long, however, as he remained in Mexico, he would not suffer himself or Maxamilian to be attacked without resenting it, much as he would regret to go to war with the people of the United States, whom he liked and respected. With such dispositions on both sides, it is easy to see that an understanding was to have been looked for, and was in fact the only logical solution to the question.

THE State Treasurer of Indiana recently received in a package of money from the Treasurer of Ross county, a twenty dollar bill, signed by the Treasurer of the United States, made *payable in Heaven*, and the Angel Gabriel's name affixed as cashier. The note was issued by the National Bank of Jeffersonville, and is genuine. The bank, however, refuses to redeem it, and suit has been instituted for its redemption.

WALL PAPER.

Just received a large and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, and for sale at DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE, Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

DIEFFENBACHER

Has the best assortment of Cheap Groceries, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Boots,
Looking Glasses,
Glass Ware,
Buckets,
Baskets,
Tubs,
Bags,
Sleds,
Wagons,
Lamps and Chimneys,
Carts, and
Children's Gigs.

DIEFFENBACHER

Sells the best Segars and Tobacco, and the largest variety of
Yankee Notions,
Silver Plated Spoons,
Knives and Forks,
Fine Jewelry and Toys innumerable always on hand.

DIEFFENBACHER

Has the largest and best selected stock of
Stationery,
Blank Books,
Memorandums,
Diaries,
Family Bibles,
Hymn Books,
Prayer Books,
School Books,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
Closing out at Cost.

Just received and constantly on hand a superior lot of
Sugar Cured Hams,
Shoulders,
Side Meats, &c.,
AT
DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE,
Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
RAGS taken in exchange for Goods.
jan27-1y

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In every TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH and WARD TO CANVASS FOR

"The Great One-Volume WAR History,"

CONTAINING
FACTS AND NOT POLITICS.

The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war.

The popularity of this work has no parallel, as more than 50,000 copies have been sold the last three months. It contains as much history as any of the one or two volume works out, and yet is sold for only $4.50, bound either in morrocco or sheep.

Our inducements are decidedly the best offered, as we give the highest commission, furnish boxes free, and pay expressage on the books.

ALSO

"Life And Death In Rebel Prisons."

The most thrillingly exciting little book of the times, by one who has seen and experieenced the scenes which he describes.

Canvassers for any History of the War will find this an excellent side book. As it embraces such important incidents of the war, almost everybody will take one, either with or without a history, or where having previously subscribed.

Disabled soldiers, released prisoners and thers will find in the sale of this and our History, employment suitable to their condition.—Send for terms, or call at

AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,
600 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
feb. 24, 4t.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. COR TENTH & CHESNUT STS.,

Philadelphia.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Business or Commercial College in the country.

The only one in the city possessing a Legislative Charter, and the only one in the United States authorized to confer Degrees of Merit. Diplomas awarded to graduates in the Commercial Course under its corporate seal by authority of law.

Conducted by gentlemen of liberal education and extensive experience in business, and affording unequalled advantages for the thorough theoretical and practical education of young men for the various duties and employments of business life.

THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED.

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ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING

original and pre-eminently practical, giving the student in the shortest time a complete insight into the routine, details, customs and forms of business in general, as conducted in the best-regulated commercial and financial establishments.

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Upon a new plan, with an original exposition of the science of accounts, arranged and published by the proprietor of this Institution exclusively for his own use, saving one-half the ordinary labor of the student, and giving him a complete knowledge of the practice of the best accountants.

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Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, and Actual Business Practice.

SPECIAL BRANCHES.

ALGEBRA AND THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, PHONOGRAPHY, ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, THE ART OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ENGINEERING SURVEYING, NAVIGATION AND TELEGRAPHING.

TELEGRAPHING.

The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution, with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this Institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school of instruction in the country, whithout which no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing

PATRONAGE.

The Institution is now enjoing the largest patronage ever bestowed upon any commercial school in the State. Over five hundred students were in attendance the first year. The best class of students may invariably be found here, and all its associations are first class.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accomodations, for extent, elegance and convenience, are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with

BUSINESS OFFICES OR COUNTING HOUSES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES,

STATIONERY STORE,

AND A REGULAR

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND ISSUE,

supplied with finely-engraved lithographic notes used as a circulating medium in the Department of Actual Business.

To Young Men

who desire the very best facilities for a

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS,

we guarantee a course of instruction no where else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the Institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College, are invited to send for an

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR & CATALOGUE

containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction, terms, &c.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
President

T. E. MERCHANT,
Supt. of Office: Business.
Jan. 13, 1866

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
feb10 1y. Williamsburgh, Kings Co; N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
feb10 1y. No. 13 Chamber St. N. Y

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
feb10 1y. 831 Broadway, New York.

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT

CHAMBERLIN'S CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS'

and

LADIES' WEAR.

gether with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices; cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS.

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

From 20 to 28 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

Also, A fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general variety store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 16, 1865.

LLOYD AND CO.,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Warehouse, Canal, Basin, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, PORTO RICO and Syrup Molasses, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg,

WHITE, CRUSHED & BROWN Sugars, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

CONEMAUGH, G. ALUM and DAIRY Salt, wholesale, at Lloyd & Co.'s New Warehouse Canal Basin,

BOOTS and SHOES a general assortment, all styles and prices, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin,

CARPETS, OIL & FLOOR CLOTHS, a fine assortment, very cheap, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

RIO, JAVA & LAGUIRA COFFEE at the New Warehouse Canal Basin.

MACKEREL, SHAD, HERRING, Codfish, by the barrel, half barrel, kit, and retail, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUGAR & COUNTRY CURED Hams, Sides and Shoulders, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

CHOP, Bran, Sherts, Corn, Oats and Feed of all kinds, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

FAMILY, Extra and Superfine Flour, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SOAP and Candles, a full assortment, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUN Light Syrup, Boston Crystal Syrup, at New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SALT.—G. A. Salt, American Salt,—Conemaugh and Syracuse Salt, by the sack.

NAILS and Spikes, all sizes, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

JUST received, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin, Dry Goods, of all kinds, for eign and domestic.

CASH paid for Flour and Grain of all kinds at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

COAL and Fish Oil, at the New Warehouse canal Basin.

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PENNA. R. R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 6.55 A. M., connecting with the Day Express East, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express Trains West.

" 2.20 P. M., connecting with Cincinnati Express East, Altoona Accom. West.

" 7.25 P. M., connecting with Mail Train West and Phila. Express East at 9:35 p. m. and East Line West at 9:50 p. m.

RETURNING:

LEAVES ALTOONA—

At 9:10 A. M., on departure of Phila. Express Train West.

" 3:12 P. M., on departure of Cincinnati Express East, Altoona Accom. West.

" 8:15 P. M., on departure of Mail West.

ED. H. WILLIAMS, Gen. Superintendent.
R. PITCAIRN, Supt. Pittsburgh Division.

Notice the New Firm, E. J. Bollinger and Son, Montgomery street.

Capt. Stitler, recent Treasurer of this county, has removed to Missouri.

Mrs. Buser, wife of one of the Cambria county murderers, has become insane since her husband's conviction.

DON'T forget the WHIG JOB office We are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in the neatest style,

OUR friend Casper G. Statler, Esq., has purchased the Post Office property, in this place, from David K. Ramey, for $5,500.

LAST Saturday was St. Patrick's day, and had it not been for the Almanac we would not have known it. Times have changed wonderfully.

A collision occurred on the Penna. Central near Petersburg, on Saturday last, resulting in the wreck of a few cars and the detention of the trains,

FARMERS, on application to the Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, in person or by letter, will receive quantities of seed wheat, rye and oats.

WE have received Godey's Lady's Book for April. It is a most excellent number. For beauty of engravings, both steel and wood, we think it cannot be excelled.

Subscribers will please not forget to notify us of their whereabouts in case of a removal from their present place of residence, so that their paper can be sent to them.

Capt. JOHN COX, of Milroy, whilst visiting the Democratic State Convention, had his pocket picked of $625. The Capt. served in the 49th Pa. V. V., and is a truly loyal man, and should have known better than to have gone amongst those who nibbled at the last hope of the Government whilst he was doing his best to help save it.

OUR locals could not but appear as "clear as mud" to a mud-turtle who cannot boast of brains enough to distinguish the difference between right and wrong, or one who would be willing to suffer all the disadvantages of a bad Government that he or some of his dark minded friends might enjoy the honor and possession of a "post-orfice."

ON Monday, a horse belonging to Mr. J. Ritz, ran off with a sleigh up Allegheny street. Mr. H. Snyder endeavored to stop the animal, and in so doing was struck by the point of the shaft and knocked down. His neck was dreadfully lacerated, face cut and otherwise injured. The horse ran to Gaysport before he was stopped, and by that time the sleigh was pretty well smashed to flinders.

THE following appointments were made by the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Williamsport, Lycoming co., March, 1866:

JUNIATA DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—T. BARNHART.

Altoona—J. S. M'Murray.
Hollidaysburg—A. W. Guyer.
Woodberry—James M. Clark, A. W. Decker.
Williamsburg—John A. Dixon.
Birmingham—John Moorhead, W. Case.
Petersburg—James Brads.
Manor Hill—J. A. DeMoyer, O. M. Stewart.
Huntingdon—Job A. Price.
Cassville—J. F. Brown, one to be supplied.
Mount Union—S. M. Hartsock.
Shirleysburg—S. A. Creveling, one to be supplied.
M'Veytown—W. Gwynn, one to be supplied.
Lewistown—W. Downs.
Lewistown Circuit—M. L. Smith.
Milroy—D. B. M'Closkey.
Saxton—J. C. Clarke, R. Mallalieu.
Bloody Run—W. G. Ferguson, T. T. S. Richards.
Bedford—A. R. Miller.
Rainsburg—J. W. Leckie.
Schellsburg—J. H. M'Garrah.
M'Connellsburg—A. E. Taylor, one to be supplied.
James S. Beyer, transferred to Baltimore Conference.

We are in receipt of the *American Farmer*, a neatly printed monthly journal of Agriculture and Horticulture, published by John Turner, Rochester, N. Y. We think it well worth the subscription price, $1 per year.

GOV. CURTIN has issued warrants for the execution of Howser and Buser, the murderers of Pollie Paul and Cassie Munday, and also a warrant for the execution of Christian Berger, the murderer of Miss Mary Watt, of Germantown. The warrants fix the execution of the two first on Friday, April 20, and the latter Friday, April 27.

MIFFLINTOWN has a regularly organized Building Association, and they are about to organize a Brass Band, and yet, a surer manifestation of their rise and progress, they have elected the whole Republican ticket in the borough, which usually goes the other way.

The following important bills have passed the Legislature:—One authorizing the Adjutant-General to receive applications for pensions from soldiers of the war of 1812. Another requiring the return of all regimental flags in use during the late war to the Adjutant-General on such day as the Governor shall select. Another authorizing the county authorities to compromise claims arising out of subscriptions to railroad stocks.

THE first streak of lightning for 1866, made its appearance on Tuesday evening last. It was most beautifully wrought in clouds of almost fearful darkness, and evey streak was accompanied with a large and volumnious roll of thunder the contents of which was a well selected stock of old and time honored music.

OUR enterprising friend, W. H. GOODFELLOW, has decidedly, the largest and best assortment of TIN-WARE of all sorts and of the most complete manufacture in the county. His *Stoves* are of the latest and most approved styles and patterns. In his collection of the latter are to be found the NIAGARA, CONTINENTAL, IRONSIDES, LEHIGH, CHARM, DELIGHT, TRIUMPH; the best in the world, and cheaper there than elsewhere. Diamond, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

THE Altoona *Tribune* speaks rather discouragingly of the future prospects of that place. It hints that there will be a number of employees disposed of, by the Railroad Company in a short time. It ought to know. And of the overdoing of business by the people of the town. That is rather rough on those enthusiasts who are rushing up habitations for the millions who are expected to come in there and settle down for life. But speaks of the only plan by which it can be sustained—form companies, build manufacturies, and work up the raw material which is in demand and lying in and around the hills in such immense quantities.

THE TOWN OF RENO.—Those who manage the business of Petroleum, seem determined to make the Venango district bloom and blossom as the rose. Many of the towns recently built in that wonderful district, have sprung up, while the buds are bursting, and cities come as rapidly as spring leaves. These rapid towns have all the discomfort and imperfection of new homes. An effort is being made to reform this by a company of financiers and business men who are now building the town of Reno and developing the large estates surrounding it. Every care is taken to make the town comfortable, beautiful, and at the same time busy. There are railroad faculties that make it, in many respects, the most convenient and easily reached city of Petrolium, as well as the centre of freight and business. The plan by which this town and its immense estate, situated in the heart of the Petrolium region, is put on the market, the certainty of profit and security, and the *redeemability of the stock at par make it one of the best investments in the world. It is virtually a Legal Tender Oil Stock*, and as such we commend it to the public. See the advertisement in another column.

We hear from a trustworthy source that the Democrats are not so sanguine as a few days since that the President is to put himself at the head of their party. It is even whispered that they demand an explicit declaration of what they may expect before they proceed further with assurances of their distinguished consideration. Possibly they may be helped to an understanding of the situation by the advice to the Pennsylvania Clymer deputation, "to go home and change their ticket," and that they had made a fatal mislake. That sort of Democracy, at any rate, does not seem to find favor in the President's eyes. Ex-Rebel Mayors in Southern States are evidently not to his liking, whatever he thinks of the Radicals.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

No. 6.

[Special Correspondence of the Whig.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

At present there are very few affairs of merely local interest stirring in our city. For weeks past the Sunday car question has been agitating our people, and all the arguments for and against have been ably and fully discussed in our pulpits and in our papers, the latter, without an exception, I believe, favoring the question. The settlement of the matter has been evaded by the present Legislature and laid over for the adjudication of the ballot box, in October next. Then I suppose we shall know what the will of the people is.

Last week our city suffered a great loss in the death of DR. DAVID JAYNE, one of our oldest and wealthiest business men. His life affords a striking instance of the success which attends rightly directed industry and enterprise. He was a liberal minded, public spirited man and of his ample means contributed no little to the adornment of Philadelphia.

The debt incurred for the raising and equipment of troops has not yet been reimbursed to our State by the General Government. Gov. Curtin accompanied by the State Treasurer left Tuesday for Washington to urge the settlement of our claim which amounts to some $700,000. Pennsylvanians will always be proud of their present Governor. He has been emphatically the "Soldiers' Friend" and will be gratefully remembered by those whom he never forgot or lost an opportunity of benefiting. The action of the two Conventions assembled last week in Harrisburg may be said to have opend the political campaign throughout the State. The utmost unanimity among the delegates conferred on Gen. GEARY the championship of what cannot fail to be the winning side. Mr. Ketchum's supporters from Philadelphia were all undeviating and uncompromising Republicans; when they found the choice of the majority was for GEARY they unhesitatingly concurred, and their whole strength in the coming election will be given to him with a vigor and a force that will be irresistible.

The election next fall will not involve simply an abstract question of right or wrong; but one full of vital interests coming home to the life and heart and conscience of every man who wisely apprehends the responsibilities of the hour. Public sentiment may be and undoubtedly is widely influenced by the force of even a single mind, but these are the marvelous days wherein men for the most part do their own thinking and so public sentiment is being educated; not so much by any one teacher proclaiming truth, as by the individual sovereignty of each mind asserting its right and capacity to determine the motives that guide and control action. Some wonderful influence falling upon father and son, youth and old age, has awakened all alike to the possibilities and privileges belonging to true manhood. Each one moves among his fellows with a new sense, as it were, diffusing its influence, and something nobler, fresher, purer stirs their life. It is the power taught by thought. It is the strength born of suffering. The purpose purified by trial and the energy which defys defeat. A mighty conflict and opposing armies settled the questions of peace or war, victory or disaster and the awful significance of the sacrifice which God required taught a lesson which cannot be neglected or misapplied. To die nobly for their country was a boon which brave men craved, and their example was an unacknowledged inspiration for men not less brave, who fancied a country without a cause to consecrate it—a race of thoughtful workers succeeds the era of their struggle; who guided by the same strength that animated them, pursue a career even more glorious, illumined by the light of their experience and achievement. Aye, a new light does guide our councils of eager, resolute men. The light of heroic examples, to be forever emulated and adored. Walking in such a light it is easy to detect and escape any plausibilities that would subvert the glory so dearly earned into a source of weakness or of shame. ALEX.

THE conspirators Spangler, Mudd and O'Laughlin, at last accounts from the Dry Tortugas, were taking their imprisonment very philosophically, and conducted themselves so as to get released from the heavy irons they were wearing.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, March 21.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$9,50
Extra " "	8,75
White wheat per bushel,	2,00
Red " "	1,80
Rye per bushel,	80
Corn per bushel, new,	65
Oats per bushel,	40 00
Barley per bushel,	65
Potatoes per bushel,	1,25
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,30
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

RETAIL PRICES.

Family Flour, per barrel,	$10 50
Extra " "	10.00
Superfine, "	9.00@ 9.50
Rye, per bushel,	1.00
Corn, per bushel,	85@90
Oats, per bushel,	55@60
Barley, per bushel,	1.00
Potatoes, per bushel,	1.50
Butter,	37@45
Eggs, per dozen,	20

Flour Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

There is very little shipping demand for flour, and only 1,200 barrels sold at $8 50@9 25 for Northwestern extra family; $9 50@10 for Pennsylvania ditto, and $11@13 for family.—Wheat comes forward slowly—2,000 bushels of red sold at $2@2 35 for fair and choice quality; white ranges from $2 40 to $2 75. Rye is steady at 85c. Corn is in fair request but supplies come in slowly—sales of yellow at 70c afloat, and at 68@69c in store, 2,000 bushels of Pennsylvania oats sold at 50c.—Whisky sells slowly at $2 24@2 26 for Pennsylvania, and $2 28 for Ohio,

PITTSBURG, March 21.

Flour firm; sales of Extra Family from winter wheat at $10.40@10.60, and from spring wheat at $8.40@8.60. Wheat is unsettled and irregular. Corn sells at 60@65. Oats dull; sales at 40@45.

Pittsburg Iron Market.

PITTSBURG, March 21.

In nails there is a fair degree of activity, and with light stocks of pig, suited to nail mixture, a good degree of firmness is maintained, but in fine irons the market is dull; sales of 900 tons Anthracite pig at $50@57; Bituminous pig, smelted from Lake Superior ore at $48@49. Blooms dull; 25 tons Juniata No. 1. sold at $120 cash; 160 tons wrought iron scraps sold at $57.20 cash.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

To all Creditors, Legates & others interest'd

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, at Hollidaysburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Blair county for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April next, at which time and place you may attend if you see proper, to wit:

1. The partial account of Thomas C. M'Dowell, guardian of William J. Shirley and John A. Shirley, children of James Shirley, late of Blair county, deceased.

2. The final account of Eva Barbara Kolbenslog, administratrix of the estate of John Kolbenslog, late of Altoona, Blair county, deceased.

3. The account of Jacob Burket, guardian of David Dilling, minor child of Margaret Dilling, late of Blair county, deceased.

4. The final account of Jeremiah Yerger, administrator of Philip Yerger, Sr., late of Woodberry township, Blair county, deceased.

5. The account of John H. Kentner, administrator *de bonis non* of Henry Kentner, late of Logan township, Blair county, deceased.

6. The final account of John Clark, executor of the last will and testament of John Clark, late of Catharine township, in the county of Blair, deceased.

7. The final account of James Huchison, acting administrator of the estate of Samuel M'Dowell, late of Logan township, Blair county, deceased

8. The account of Aaron Beyer, administrator of the estate of Catharine Caskey, late of Antis township, Blair county, deceased.

9. The final account of E. Hammond, acting administrator of the estate of Jacob H. Barndollar, late of the borough of Martinsburg, Blair county, deceased.

10. The account of Andrew Riley and James Riley, administrators of the estate of James Riley, late of Catharine township, Blair county, deceased.

11. The account of James Dearmond, executor of the last will and testament of Joshua Morgan, late of Juniata township, Blair county, deceased.

12. The account of James Dearmond, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah M'Coy, late of Blair township, deceased.

13. The partial account of Jacob Brua and Solomon H. Isenberg, administrators of the estate of Harvey Stewart, late of Frankstown township, Blair county, deceased.

14. The final account of David W. Cowen and Jacob Cowen, Jr., administrators of Edward Cowen, late of Taylor township, Blair county, deceased

15. The account of Ruth E. Christian, administratrix of the estate of John G. Christian, late of Allegheny township, Blair county, deceased.

16. The partial account of Maria Ann Boone, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Boone, late of the borough of Altoona, deceased.

17. The account of John S. Calvert, administrator of the estate of John Keugh, late of Logan township, Blair county, deceased.

18. The final account of Geo. L. Cowen, executor of the last will and testament of George Biddle, late of Taylor township, Blair county, deceased.

D. M. JONES. Register.
Registers Office Hollidaysburg March 21.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following inventories of the goods and chattels of decedents, selected, set apart, and appraised for the use of the widows of the said decedents, agreeably to the 5th section of the act of April 14th, 1851, and the 1st section of the act of the 8th of April, 1859, providing for the setting apart of three hundred dollars for the use of the widows and children of decedents, will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Blair county on Wednesday, the 25th of April next, to wit:

1. The Inventory of the goods, &c., which were of Jacob Cowen, deceased, selected and appraised for the use of Mrs. Mary Cowen, widow of said deceased.

2. The Inventory of the goods, &c., which were of George Sorrach, deceased, selected and appraised for the use of Mrs. Mary Sorrach, widow of said deceased.

3. The Inventory of the goods, &c., which were of Henry Hoover, deceased, selected and appraised for the use of Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover, widow of said deceased.

4. The Inventory of the goods, &c., which were of Leonard Wilhelm, deceased, selected and appraised for the use of Mrs. Catharine Wilhelm, widow of said deceased.

5. The Inventory of the goods, &c., which were of Abraham F. Beals, deceased, selected and appraised for the use of Mrs. Mary Beals, widow of said deceased.

6. The appraisement of the real estate of John Dasher, late of Freedom township, Blair county, taken by the widow of said deceased.

D. M. JONES, Register.
Registers Office Hollidaysburg March 21.

JERSEY HAMS & shoulders just received at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

IF you want good IMPERIAL, YOUNG HYSON, OOLONG and JAPAN TEAS, they have just been received at the New Warehouse canal Basin.

RENO OIL & LAND CO.

CAPITAL, $10,000,000. SHARES, $100 EACH.

STOCK GUARANTEED.

For every Share of Stock Issued, the par value, (One Hundred Dollars,) will be deposited in the

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

OR INVESTED IN

Government Securities!

And may be withdrawn by the Stockholder at any time.

President, GALUSHA A. GROW.
Vice President, CHARLES V. CULVER.
Secretary, WILLIAM BROUGH.
Treasurer, ROBERT F. BROOKE.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Reno, Pa., late Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Hon. C. R. RANSOM, Boston, Mass., U. S. Bank Commissioner for New England.

Hon. SIDNEY DEAN, Providence, R. I., late member of Congress—Editor of the Providence *Press.*

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., New York City, President of the Central National Bank.

LUCIEN H. CULVER, Esq., New York City, of Culver, Penn & Co., Bankers.

Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK, Warsaw, N. Y., member of the House of Representatives, 36th, 37th and 38th Congress.

Major JOHN L. WILSON, Madison, Ind., late of the United States army.

Hon. THOMAS S. STANFIELD, South Bend, Ind., President of First National Bank of South Bend.

Hon. CHARLES V. CULVER, Franklin, Pa., of Culver, Penn and co., and member of the present Congress.

ALEX. BRADLEY, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa., President of Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA DOUGLASS, Esq., Meadville, Pa., President of the National Bank of Crawford Co.

Col. JAMES H. BOWEN, Chicago, Ill., President of Third National Bank of Chicago.

GEORGE H. REA, Esq. St. Louis, Mo., President of Second National Bank of St Louis.

TRUSTEES OF THE FUND.

Hon. JOHN J. CISCO, New York City, of John J. Cisco & Sons, Bankers, and late Assistant Treasurer of the U. S. at New York.

DENNING DUER, Esq., New York City, of James G. King & Sons, Bankers.

THE LANDS OF THE COMPANY consist of Twelve Hundred Acres, at Reno, on the Allegheny river, in Venango county, Pa., *the heart of the Oil District of that State.*

ONE THOUSAND WELLS

Can be sunk on the Property Without Interference.

Test wells have been sunk on the estate, and Oil found in paying quantities in every instance. FIFTY WELLS are now being put down, to be followed by others as rapidly as possible, to the extent necessary *to fully develope the property.* One hundred wells yielding only ten barrels a day each, at six dollars a barrel, a price much below the average price at Reno, would give one million eight hundred thousand dollars a year of income, making a profit of probably fifteen per cent over expenses and taxes of every kind. If large flowing wells are found, *a single acre of the territory may yield the entire capital within two years.*

☞ The Company owns the Town of Reno, together with Several Hundred Lots for Business and Dwelling Houses. There is an extensive Demand for them, and the Revenue from their Sale will be very great.

THE STOCK IS GUARANTEED.

The Price of the Stock has been fixed at ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE DOLLARS per Share. Five Dollars go into the Treasury of the Company as a Contribution to the Working Fund *The Par Value of the Stock, One Hundred Dollars, is paid to the Trustees, to be Deposited in the Treasury of the United States, or invested in Government securities,* **and may be withdrawn by the Stockholder at any Time.**

By the Payment of Ten Dollars, persons that desire to await the Result of the First Year's Development can Secure the Right of obtaining A FULL PAID SHARE OF GUARANTEED STOCK for One Hundred Dollars Additional, at any time before the First day of April, 1866

☞ It is an investment with the chances of Large Profit, and **is always convertible into cash at Par.** It might be called

A LEGAL TENDER OIL STOCK.

So large a Working Fund (**$500,000**,) has never been provided or expended by any Company in the Oil Region. SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by Agents and the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the country. Prospectuses and other information will be furnished by agents, and by

SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
SUBSCRIPTOIN AGENT,
21 Nssau St., New York.

mar2466teow

NEW FIRM.

Having associated with me my son, MICHAEL A. BOLLINGER, in the *COPPER, TIN* and *SHEET-IRON WARE* manufacturing, Also, *GAS FITTING*, under the name and style of M. A. BOLLINGER & Co, I would solicit for the New Firm a continuance of the very liberal patronage extended to me heretofore, and feel confident, by strict and prompt attention to business, which the firm will endeavor to do, to merit the same.

E. J. BOLLINGER.
Hollidaysburg, March 19, 1866.
mar.24-3t.

HOLLIDAYSBURG

MALE AND FEMALE

SEMINARY.

This institution will open on the 1st Monday of May, 1866, for a session of twenty-one Weeks. Opportunities will be afforded for pursuing all the ordinary branches of a liberal education. The school will be furnished with apparatus, charts &c.

Tuition for twenty-one weeks, $25.00, to be paid at the end of the first quarter

REV. JOSEPH WAUGH,
mar.10-3mo. Principal

All letters and papers designed for the subscriber, should be addressed to him. Those for the office, should be addressed "WHIG OFFICE." JOHN BROTHERLINE.

200,000

Watches, Chains, Diamonds, Bijouterie, &c.,

Worth nearly one Million Dollars! All to be SOLD FOR

One Dollar Each, Without Regard To VALUE!!!

No Article to be Paid for until you know what it is and its Value!!!

NO LOTTERY! NO GIFT ENTERPRISE!!

LIST OF ARTICLES!

500 Solid Silver Tea sets complete,	$50 to $300
200 Rosewood and Mshogany Musical boxes,	50 to 200
250 Gold Hunting Watches,	75 to 250
250 Ladies Enamelled Gold Watches	50 to 200
500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches	35 to 100
500 Open-face Silver Watches,	25 to 50
500 Mother of Pearl Lorgnettes and Opera Glasses,	25 to 100
300 Six Barrel Revolvers,	15 to 50
300 Elegant Oil Paintings,	50 to 100
250 Marble Statuettes, Busts, &c.,	50 to 200
250 Diamond Rings,	50 to 100
5000 Photo. Albums, all sizes & styles	5 to 50
10000 Gold Vest and Neck chains,	15 to 30
10000 Gold Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, &c.,	3 to 8
10000 Signet, Cluster, Chased and Plain Gold Rings,	3 to 10
1000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, all the newest styles,	5 to 20
10000 Gold Pens with Silver and Solid Gold Holders,	5 to 20
5000 Silver Goblets and Drinking cups	8 to 10
3000 Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets, etc.	20 to 50
20000 Other articles ranging from	1 to 100

The plan is this: Certificates naming every article of our stock are put into blank envelopes, sealed, and mixed; and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice and forwarded as directed. The holder of each certificate is entitled to whatever article it may name upon the payment of one dollar, whether that article is a two hundred and fifty dollar watch, a seventy-five dollar diamond ring or a three dollar bosom pin. Having purchased five, ten or twenty certificates, you can take just as many or just as few of the articles they severally describe as you please. You must pay one dollar apiece for all you send for however.

To reimburse us for the cost of printing mailing and advertising, we charge for certificates as follows: For five, $1; eleven $2; eighteen $3; twenty-eight $4; thirty five $5; fifty $7,50; sixty-six $10; one hundred $15; and two hundred $20.

An elegant Premium with each Club of Four Dollars or upward will be forwarded with the Certificates.

N. B.—See full list of Premiums and special terms to Agents in our circulars. Address

T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO.,
mar10-w4t. 116 Broodway, New York.

TIMBER, COAL, AND IRON ORE LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale THREE THOUSAND ACRES of *Timber, Coal and Iron Ore Lands*, situate on the Alleghany mountain seven miles north of the town of Altoona, and five miles from Blair furnace, on the Pennsylvania railroad. This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go extensively into the lumber business. The timber is white and yellow pine, hemlock, black and white oak, chestnut, hickory, &c.

The white pine and hemlock timber has been estimated by good judges to be

FORTY MILLIONS OF FEET.

The STUMPAGE of the entire tract will be sold separate from the land, or both together, to suit purchasers.

IRON ORE.

The iron ore is the same as that at Johnstown, out of which railroad iron is made. It is greatly appreciated for its value, being primitive, and readily accommodates itself in smelting.

COAL.

The coal is highly bituminous, of the same character and quality, as the Johns' own, Broad Top and Pittsburg coal.

A Geological Report will be furnished to any person desiring to purchase. Further information will be furnished at any time to persons making inquiry. Title warranted.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 17, 1866.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergymen, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nerveous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. ADDRESS,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
feb 17 1y. New York City.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I will sell the Timber on a tract of land situate one and a half miles north of FOSTORIA, on the Allegheny mountain, containing 430 acres. It is white pine, hemlock, white oak, &c, suitable for lumber, railroad ties, &c.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 17, 1866.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON FLOUR ALBUS, better known as LEUCORRHOEA, the whites, or female weakness, with a statement of its causes, symptoms, mode of prevention and cure without a personal interview.—*Sent free by enclosing a Stamp.* Address DR. PAPE,
feb10 3m. 1132 Broadway N. Y.

COAL & COKE.

The subscriber has on hand a large quantity of COAL and COKE, at Lilly's Station, on the Penna. Rail Road, which he will dispose of in large or small quantities, at reasonable prices.

Address, Hemlock Post Office, Cambria County, Pa. WILLIAM TILEY.
Jan. 13, 1866.—3 mo.

FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS call at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO PLOW FOR CORN.

We commend to our readers a practice which we have followed with great satisfaction in plowing our corn ground, whether it was sod or stubble, namely: by what is called "back-furrowing"—commencing in the middle of the field, turning the furrows inward, thus plowing the entire field "geeing round." Find the middle of a field with a measuring pole or tape, and set a stake. Then turn a ridge of two furrows in a straight line from each corner of the field to the stake. These ridges will enable the plowman to do his work well at the turning points. The advantages of plowing in this manner are, there will be no dead furrows in the field. A row of corn, if planted in a dead furrow, will not amount to much, except for fodder. When a field is plowed in lands, the soil will not be thoroughly broken up beneath the ridges. When a field is plowed by going around the outside and finishing in the middle, there will be a dead furrow from each corner to the middle of it. The team, moreover, must turn on the ground which treads down a wide strip from the corners to the middle of the field. But when a field is plowed by beginning in the middle, the entire team, whether double or single, always turn on the unplowed ground, and it is easier for the plowman to turn out and set in his plow at the corners, than when he turns the furrow outward. By plowing in this way, the surface will be kept level, and the work performed in a more workmanlike manner. In order to have every side of the field finished alike, measure each side from the plowed ground to the outside of the field every day. Then the furrows may be varied in width, or omitted on one side, while the plowed plot is small. Aim always to keep the furrow slices of a uniform width.—*American Agriculturist*

RENOVATING OLD ORCHARDS.

There are multitudes of old orchards throughout the country, too good to cut down, yet bearing fruit only fit for making into cider, or feeding to swine. The owners frequently and earnestly ask: What shall we do with them?

First, if the fruit is poor, change it by engrafting. It is often the case that pruning should go along with grafting. The tops of the trees which have become thick and matted together, should be thinned out But in pruning let no one mount the trees rough shod, and with axe and saw and hack away at the lower limbs and those in the interior. Instead of this, thin out the old, decayed limbs, cut out a few of the upper limbs as well as the lower, and try to preserve the symmetry of the tree. In grafting, begin at the top and renew about one third of the tree each year.

The ground will need renovating, also, by plowing and manuring. The work should be done carefully, without barking the trees or breaking their roots. But so much harm is often done to the roots, we think it best ordinarily to merely scarify the surface with a harrow, and to give it a top dressing of barnyard manure, composed of muck, lime and wood ashes. When the trunks and limbs have become mossy, and so rough as to harbor insects of their eggs, scrape them, and then wash them with weak lye or strong soap suds. A common whitewash brush will answer for applying this mixture.

THE MOST PROLIFIC COW ON RECORD

We have not, so far as we remember, the personal acquaintance of Mr. Henry Neff, of West Barre, Huntingdon county, Pa., who is responsible for the following, very remarkable statement; but he is an old subscriber of the Agriculturist, and his letter carries with it such assurance of honesty, that he has our entire credence. He writes:

"A short time since I read in the N. Y. Times an account of a very prolific cow in England, having *four* calves at one time which all died soon after. Porter township, Huntingdon county, Pa., can beat that "all hollow." When I was a boy, about thirty years since, my father was the owner of a cow that had *eighteen* (18) calves at *seven* (7) births. The first time she had one, the next time three, the next time four; three times succeeding this she had two. They all lived and grew up fine and large, with the exception of one, which was one of the four. When the cow was found in the field with the four calves, one was dead, although it was as large as the living ones, and seemed as perfect in every respect. I can give any amount of testimony to prove the correctness of the above, if any one thinks it incredible or wants more evidence."

AGRICULTURE is considered, among the Kaffirs, to be a kind of labor unworthy of warriors, and is therefore left entirely to the women. When the Kaffirs first saw a plow at work, they gazed at in astonishment and delighted silence. At length one of them thus gave utterance to his feelings: "See how the thing tears up the ground with its mouth! it is of more value than five wives!

THE CASHMERE GOAT furnishes but three ounces of wool to a fleece, and it requires half a dozen or more fleeces to make a shawl. The shawls are sold at $1000 and upwards, according to quality

"I'VE RAISED a new pair of boots," said A to B, putting forward one as a sample; "a handsome fit, eh? I bought them to wear in genteel society." "They will be likely to last you your life-time, then," rejoined B, "and be worth something to your heirs."

ACCIDENT TO EX- GOV. RITNER.—We learn from the Chambersburg *Repository* that the venerable Ex-Governor Ritner met with a severe accident, in that town, on Thursday evening last. The *Repository* says that as he was entering the house of Mrs. Ritner, his daughter-in-law, he fell on the pavement lacerating the back part of his head, and was so severely stunned that he lay insensible for some time. The accident was a very painful one to a man of the Ex-Governor's years, for our venerable friend must be well-nigh eighty-five years of age, and though retaining his faculties in a remarkable degree, can ill withstand the shock of accident superadded to the shock of years.

AN ACTOR, eulogizing his mistress, one day, indicated by his manner a somewhat different position of the heart. He went on thus: "The angel! I have her picture here, I always wear it next my heart!" and here he produced the precious daguerreotype, not from his bosom, but from a pocket in the tail of his coat!

AN OLD PICTURE represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all,"—a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all,"—a soldier with a motto, "I fight for all," and a farmer, drawing forth reluctantly a purse, with the superscription, "I pay for all"

A MAN passing through a gateway in the dark hit his nose against the post. "I wish that post was in h—l," said he. "Better wish it somewhere else," said a bystander, "you might run against it again."

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the butchering business, trading under the firm of J. F. Olmes & Sons, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 19th of March, 1866. The books and accounts of the firm are in the hands of F. W. Olmes on whom all persons are requested to call and settle.

J. F. OLMES,
F W OLMES,
AUGUST OLMES.

☞The business will be continued by J. F. OLMES and AUGUST OLMES, in the name of Olmes & Son, who respectively solicit a continuance of the public patronage. mar8-3t

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BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

PRICE
ALWAYS AHEAD.
JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND

Corner of Blair and Montgomery street

The Second Supply

FOR THE SEASON

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberally

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do.

jan. 9 65.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Main street, Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

SPEER'S
SAMBURG
PORT GRAPE WINE!

CASTELLA
PORT BRANDY

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF D. CASTILIA, OPORTO.

FOUR YEARS OLD.

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF ALFRED SPEER, OF NEW JERSEY.

This wine has been adopted by churches for the communion table, used in the principal Hospitals and Asylums, as the most perfect and reliable Wine to be obtained, and known to be the most healthy and invigorating Wine for family use, and superior for invalids and debilitated persons.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES.

Try it if you are consumptive or feeble, or want a pure Family Wine.

It is strongly recommended by all the principal physicians of this and other places.

Sold by H. B. MARTIN, Hollidaysburg.
jan20-3m

USE THE BEST.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER
Is Warranted to
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
To its
Color of Earlier days,
Color of Earlier days,
Keeps the
Hair from Falling Off,
Hair from Falling Off.
Will surely
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
And make the
Hair grow on Bald Heads
Hair grow on Bald Heads
When Falling Off from Disease.

It is splendidly perfumed, and everything for a Dressing that can be desired.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

For Restoring Gray Hair to its natural color, producing hair upon bald heads where the disease is not hereditary; stops hair from falling off or turning gray; healing all eruptions of the scalp, and causing harsh, wiry hair, to become soft, glossy and luxuriant, and may be dressed in any form desired;

This preparation has been fully tested by thousands, and has NEVER FAILED to accomplish all that is claimed for it when used according to directions The proprietor is aware that many have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of many of the preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such confidence does he place in the merits of his article that he offers to refund the money in all cases where after a thorough trial of two bottles it fails to give entire satisfaction.

It is used and recommended by the clergy and and the faculty, and meets their entire approval. It does not soil the purest linen or the nicest bonnet. It is delicately and elegantly perfumed, is easily applied, and is all that can be desired in a hair preparation. One trial will convince all of its virtues

Call for Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer and take no other. Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Dr. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.

H. B. Martin, Druggist, Agent for Hollidaysburg, Pa. jan.20, '66

L. GAMPE & CO
HAVE OPENED A
PAINT SHOP,

IN HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

and will execute, SIGN, FRESCO, ORNAMENTAL and plain House Painting Varnishing, Graining, and all work usually performed by professors of the art.

By promising the most acceptable prices, we hope to acquire the patronage of the public and secure success to the establishment.

The Shop is Located on MONTGOMERY Street, in the building formerly occupied by T. Hopkins as a saddler shop.

Groceries for the Million.

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Jobber in all kinds of

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A CONSTANT SUPPLY of Fresh Family Groceries, &c. such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, Brushes, Buckets, Baskets, Fancy Articles, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, all kinds, French Mixed Candies, Gum Drops, Nugo Candy, Rock Candy, Plain Candies, all kinds.

Mince Meat, Canned and Dried Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Imported Wines.

dec 16-3m.

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Feb. 17, 1866.

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dec.16,'65.-3m.-p.

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In single garments and whole suits,

HATS AND CAPS,
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Carpet sacks, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts of all kinds, Drawers—in a word a complete stock of

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Also one fanning or windmill, having all the late improvements—never been use jan. 13, '66.

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A large stock, all styles and prices, for men and boys.

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In the country—to say nothing of an immense assortment of

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For men, women, boys, misses and children—which he is selling at the lowest possible prices for

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☞Don't be led estray by the cries of lo here; and lo there! but put it down in your memorandum book that

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Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, A. L. Russel.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, W. H. Kemble, of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associate Judges, Adam Moses and B. F. Rose.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Martin L, Bechtel,
County Treasurer, David Stifler,
Register and Recorder, D. M. Jones.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, Geo. W. Hewit, Robt, Waring and John C. Biddle.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, and Saml. Moore, and Stephen Hammond,
Steward of Poor House, Obed B. Crissman.
Mechncantile Appraiser, Samuel Hoover
County Auditors, James M'Kim, Alex, Knox, and Abraham Robeson.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coroner, Jacob Widensail.
Supt of Common Schools, E. Elder

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

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Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, Andrew Myers, Jno. P. Brawley, Joseph H. Blackburn, Jas. A. Cramer, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, H. M. Baldrige,
Borough Treasurer, A S. Landis.
Weigh Master, Mrs. Susan Jane Reeder.
Constable, James Moorehouse
High Constable, James Moorehouse.
School Directors, S. Calvin, Pres't. Samuel S, Barr, Secy, James D. Rea, Treas. Wm. Jack, Thad Banks, J. D. Leet.

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Martinsburg,	Miss Martha Campbell,
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Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
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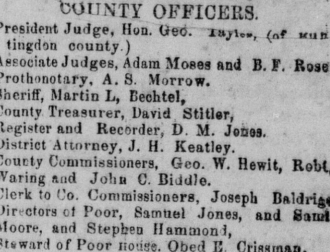

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